

# American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

VI. II.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. JANUARY 20, 1841.

No. 35

## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

Any gentleman at the South or South West wanting a Superintendent of his estate, can obtain one by applying to the publisher of the Farmer—the person is without family, about 40 years of age, and brought up with a gentleman whose system of farm management is equal to any in Maryland—he has been accustomed to the management of blacks, and is desirous of going South.

### A PROPOSITION.

The publisher of the "AMERICAN FARMER" is thankful for the steady increase to his subscription list—and being aware that many gentlemen who take a lively interest in the cause of agriculture, whose influence in their respective neighborhoods, when they may choose to exert it, can always accomplish much good, and who may be inclined to take an active part in behalf of our paper by the proposition now made, which no pecuniary consideration could produce, takes leave to make the following offer—And before doing so, he would relate an incident which has induced him to the measure—A gentleman in Mississippi, wishing to stir up his neighbors in that State, to the consideration of the importance of a change in the management of their estates, wrote us of his intention to obtain a number of subscribers to our journal—The manner of the offer, unexpected and unsolicited as it was on our part, induced us to make him the offer of a fine full bred young Berkshire GRUSTER, as a small token of our gratitude for his kindness—He has since set himself to work, and the day after receiving our letter, obtained a number of subscribers, whose names have been forwarded to us. Believing that many other gentlemen would be willing to make a little sacrifice of their ease to do a good action for their neighbors, for us, and for the gratification of possessing an animal which would probably claim more attention obtained under such circumstances than if purchased with money, we propose to all such, that

Any one obtaining 20 subscribers for the American Farmer, and remitting the money therefor, (\$50) for one year, (or become responsible for the same,) shall receive for his trouble a handsome full-bred Berkshire, 8 to 10 weeks old, or a pair of Tuscaroras, (a cross of the Berkshire on the China,) caged and furnished with food, if necessary, to any part of the United States.

Or, for the same number, and on the same terms, shall receive any agricultural implement, fruit or ornamental trees, shrubs, seeds, or books, to be found in catalogues which will be forwarded to subscribers at a distance in a few days, to the value of \$12 50.

Also, any one obtaining 5 subscribers, and remitting \$10 therefor, shall receive volume 1 or 2 of the new series of the "American Farmer," neatly bound in boards if required, or forwarded in sheets, to any part of the United States.

For 10 subscribers and \$20, vols. 1 & 2 do. do.

For 20 do. and \$40, vols. 1 & 2 American Farmer, and 3, 4 & 5 Farmer and Gardener, all bound, if desired.

Conscious as we are that the more extensive the circulation of agricultural works, the greater benefits must inevitably accrue to the country, we hope that the above liberal offers will induce many others to follow the laudable example of our Mississippi friend, and thus be the means of doing good to their neighbors, their country, themselves, and their humble servant,

SAMUEL SANDS,

Publisher American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

Editors in Maryland, and in the South and South West, with whom we exchange, will oblige us by giving the above an insertion, or by noticing the same.

### NEW STEAM BOAT LINE.

We congratulate the farmers and planters in all that fertile region from South River, sweeping round by Queen Anne and Upper Marlboro, down to Herring bay, and bordering on West River, that arrangements have been made for the steam boat *Patuxent* to ply regularly between Baltimore and Stewart's landing on West River, commencing the ensuing spring.

The advantages of a regular communication with the great market of the State, on which you can rely almost to a minute for personal transportation, and for the sale even of the smallest commodity, cannot at once be estimated or realized; neither can the business which grows out of and up with such certain conveyance be brought into full activity and afford its true profit in the commencement. It takes time to make the public familiar with a new conveyance and to get clear of old channels of communication. To judge of the profits resulting, the boat must give time for the community to become accustomed to it. It must wait in some measure for the business which it will create, as the farmer waits a whole year and more for the proceeds of the tobacco seed which he commits to the ground in spring. In point of industry and energy, on the part of Capt. Mason Weems, and his brothers in command and management of the boat, we can guarantee that nothing will be wanting. At the steam boat warming, which of course they will give on their first trip, should they call on us for a sentiment, or a maxim, instead of the three C. C. C's, *Casi, Claret, and Cruikshanks*, which we once saw on the liquor case of an *Eastern Shore* gentleman, we should say three P. P. P's, *Punctuality, Perseverance, and Politeness*.—On the other hand it cannot be expected that a boat will continue to run long if she makes a losing game of it.—Let the gentlemen therefore who are within the range of this great public convenience, determine one and all to throw every thing in her way that they can. Every one knows that marketing to a very large amount is sent by the Maryland to Baltimore.—Why may not the ten miles around Stewart's landing, and the whole "swamp" country so famous for poultry, and sheep, and cattle, and ship-timber, and terrapins, and fish, and ducks, and oysters, and soft crabs, send by the *Patuxent* vastly more than now goes from Annapolis by the Maryland? But much of this sort of business must be the growth of time, and will be as soon as it is found that the boat will persevere in running.—We feel the more justified in a public notice of all such new enterprises, because we have long been satisfied, that if farmers along the great water courses of the Chesapeake bay, would unite in getting up and supporting plain, cheap steam boats, to trend along their shores once a week, if no more, the whole State lying on these waters would become one great garden for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, whose population, be it observed, is going to swell to millions within the next twenty years. When this boat gets in motion, soft crabs will be sent from West River to Philadelphia, in exchange for lobsters in like condition, all "alive and kicking!" As the Quaker said when he drank champagne for cider—"friend Zeubillon, what won't apples make?" So say we—what won't steam do?

POUDRETTE.—We should be glad to see a company formed for the manufacture of this very rich manure near the city of Baltimore. The reader is aware that *urate* and *poudrette* companies are in active operation in New York, under an act of the Legislature. The cost of a share in these companies is \$100, for which they promise 20 per cent. per annum in money, or 100 bushels of *poudrette* per year, fifty in spring and as much in autumn, during the existence of the charter, which, we believe is thirteen years. As most readers must know, *poudrette* is manufactured from "night soil" or the contents of the privies, and when dessicated and otherwise prepared, is said to be without odour and inoffensive. In London it is sold in cakes to the ladies as the best, most convenient and congenial stimulant for their flowers. The proofs go to show that it is exceedingly efficacious on Indian corn in the hill, or broadcast,—and on vegetables of every kind. It would appear on the whole, however, to be best adapted to root crops which are planted in the spring and which ripen within a few months. It is recommended to gardeners especially by the fact that it is totally free from the seeds of noxious weeds of every sort. On all the cabbage tribe it is said to act like a charm; but it may be well to caution tavern keepers who are "nothing loth" to put off that cheap esculent upon their customers, not to let it be known when they buy it from gardeners, where as in some instances about our city, it grows almost entirely in *night soil*! An honest Boniface, who once kept in Howard street, came well nigh being ruined, when to his Western country friends who were lavish in their praises of his early yorks, he let out the secret.

After all, who can contemplate without admiring the economy of bounteous nature, that suffers nothing to be lost, if we would only study her ways to learn how the meanest of all may be turned to account.—See how she employs the animal machine to convert the very chaff of vegetable existencies into the means of reproducing vegetables in a thousand new forms; and now these again contribute to animal life, so that in the round of creation, dissolution and reproduction, nothing is absolutely lost or annihilated, but all, even the meanest things, perform their useful offices in the great scheme of Providence! In some such contemplation of the operations of nature, it may have been that a certain Alexander Pope, that we dare say, gentle reader, you wot of, so much more happily expressed our meaning in fewer words.

"See dying vegetables, life sustain  
See life dissolving, vegetate again."

In the spirit of the same philosophy, another poet, of no mean repute, called *William Shakspeare*, may have impiously asked

"Why may not imagination trace,  
The noble dust of ALEXANDER, till  
He find it stopping a bung hole!"

We select at random one of the many testimonials of the efficacy of *poudrette* when applied in very small quantities, put forth by the New York *Poudrette* Company.—We are aware that an enterprising and intelligent farmer in Talbot county, a gentleman of extensive travel and observation, has dabbled in this newly invented manure—



but we have not been favored with the result—nor are we aware whether he supplies cabbages to the Easton market; but this we know, that he who cabbages any thing from his abundant stores of knowledge, or of edibles or drinkables, is sure to get that which is good!

*Haud experientia loquor!*

Smithtown, March 23, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—I have used poudrette on a variety of summer crops, with highly gratifying results. I regard it as the most convenient and valuable manure I am acquainted with, for all those crops common to our farms, which come to maturity in a single season; such as potatoes, turnips, ruta бага, mangel wortsel, sugar and other beets, corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, summer wheat and rye, &c. I do not speak of its efficacy on winter crops, for the simple reason that I have not had it in sufficient quantity to enable me to spare any for a trial on these. I doubt not, however, it will produce an excellent effect on winter wheat and rye, spread on the surface at broad cast, in the spring, and worked in with a light harrow.

For garden vegetables of all descriptions, it is peculiarly adapted by its immediate and powerful effect, and its exemption from all foul seeds.

The quantity required per acre, will, of course, depend much on the previous condition of the land. One gill to a hill, put in with corn at planting, will produce blades of the finest dark green, and of an early, rapid and healthful growth, and this too, even though the soil be light and nearly exhausted, by previous cropping. But it must be borne in mind that the roots will soon have extended themselves beyond the narrow limits of the small space where this gill of manure is deposited, and the radicals or feeders which alone imbibe nourishment from the soil, will be seeking it in vain, in the unmanured portions of a barren and exhausted field. For this reason it is advisable, on a poor soil, to make a second application of poudrette, by spreading it on at broad cast immediately before second hoeing, working it in with the cultivator and hoe. The quantity applied in this way may be fifteen or twenty bushels to the acre, or even more, for there is little danger of injury to corn from high manuring, provided it be intimately mixed in with the whole surface soil.

For ruta бага, poudrette has succeeded with me far beyond any other manure. I select a light soil, (a sandy loam) and I do not despair of a crop, though the land be very much exhausted. The ground must be well prepared by frequent ploughing and harrowing, that the sward may be completely rotted and pulverized; or if this should have been neglected in the spring and early part of summer, plough only a day or two before sowing, and make the surface light and friable with the harrow. Draw light furrows with a plough, not less than three feet apart; sprinkle poudrette in the bottom of these, at the rate of forty or fifty bushels per acre, if the ground be poor; cover it lightly with fine earth, and sow the seed with a drill barrow. The labor of putting in the crop in this manner is not a vast deal greater than that of the mode often adopted, of sowing at broad cast, and the advantages are a better crop, at less than a quarter of the expense for after cultivation. The plants are to be carefully hoed and thinned, somewhat sparingly at first, to secure a sufficiency to cover the ground, after the loss to be expected from worms, &c. But when it is desired to produce of a large size, the distance between the permanent plants should not be less than twelve inches. The spaces between rows of course are to be dressed with the cultivator, with which the ground is to be kept mellow and perfectly free from weeds, until the leaves become too large to admit of its use. This mode I have practised with entire success. Indeed the only objection has been, my turnips have attained to such a monstrous size as to be unsaleable in market. Mangel wortsel, sugar and other beets require a similar course of cultivation.

These hints, though not intended for practical farmers, of whom it would more become me to seek instruction, may be acceptable to some of your friends, who, without having experience on the subject, may yet desire to amuse themselves with the cultivation of their own vegetables.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. BOWERS.

**TOBACCO TRADE.**—The Alexandria Gazette says:—We learn from Amsterdam, under date of the 11th of December, that the Minister of Finance has proposed a new Tariff of Duties, to go into operation 1st January, 1841

by which (amongst other articles) the duties on Maryland and Virginia Tobacco will be increased from 80 cents per 100 ko. to 3 guilders per 100 ko.; and that, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the merchants and dealers against the measure, it was generally supposed that the Chamber would concur in the recommendation of the Minister.

ON THE CHANGES WHICH ENSUE A CHANGE OF LOCALITY, IN THE PROPERTIES AND CHARACTER OF ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES.—The Farmer who provides himself as many have done, at enormously high prices, with new varieties of grain and vegetables, for seed, because, in a different soil and climate from his own, they have been known to yield extraordinary crops; will often, instead of gathering similar crops, gather disappointment and mortification. We have before expressed our opinion of the power and order of nature, to change even the peculiarities and habits of animals, and much more obviously and quickly those of grains and vegetables, rather than adapt herself to the laws of their existence. The beautiful white Wheat of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, not excelled, if equalled, by that of any other part of the world, on being transplanted, even across the Chesapeake Bay, to a different soil, is quickly transformed, and soon ceases to yield that beautiful family flour, which is known and admired in all parts of the world. If in other countries and markets, the "Richmond brand" may be preferred to all others, the cause is to be found, not in the quality of the wheat, although we may well suppose that much of the tide-water lands of Virginia will yield wheat of the finest quality; but to their superior manufacture or better, perhaps because more rigid laws, and higher standard of inspection.

The same may be observed of tobacco—Not only does its texture, and colour, and size, depend on, and vary according to soil; but let a piece of new land, which at first produces tobacco of the finest and brightest quality and color, be kept in cultivation for some years, and its product in tobacco, will be found to undergo the most obvious change from year to year. This change, in many cases, may be scarcely perceptible the first year, as is the fact with the Cuba tobacco from imported seed; still the modification will be certain; and, after the lapse of three or four years, continuing to use the seed of the plants of one year for the crop of the next, and the offspring in the third or fourth generation, will bear no recognizable resemblance to its imported original progenitor, no more than you can detect the brogue of a raw Irishman, from Cork itself, (who comes in the fullness of Republican devotion to liberty, to plant himself by right of pre-emption, on a section of fat land in the West,) on the tongue of his rosy checked grand-daughter some fifty years hence.

Under this physiological subserviency of all animal and vegetable life, to the more uncontrollable laws of soil, and climate, and food, it behoves the agriculturist to consider well, whether he has not within his reach, grains and grasses, and all the most important vegetables, which have been already acclimated and otherwise adapted to his position and circumstances; and whether it is not better to employ his care and his skill, on the production and improvement of these, in the greatest practicable quantity, rather than go or send, to other countries or climes, for some which there produce well, but which, on being transplanted, may lose the peculiar properties which recommended them to his notice, undergoing, as they are apt to do, degeneracy in the process of change, and bringing for the too sanguine experimenter, disappointment and loss of time, which is, among the very worst ways in the world, by which we can lose money—for it is worthy of consideration, that he who loses \$50 by the loss of a horse, or a by a sudden depreciation of money in his pocket, sees at once the extent of his damage, and immediately sets to work to repair it; but who shall compare with a loss like this, that which results though

it be but to the same amount, from the failure of a crop which he has expended twelve months in cultivating?—Not only, in the latter case, have you lost the money, but in the act of doing that, you have lost twelve months of your existence! Well, gentle reader, have you not found that a truant pen will sometimes lead you so far away, that it is difficult to recover, as the fleetest hounds have been seen to overrun the scent as far as Capt. Stockton's big gun would send a cannon ball!

It was the perusal of a communication, copied from the Albany Cultivator, signed *Samuel Guthrie*, which prompted us to take the pen—Hear, or rather see, what he says about TREE CORN AND ROHAN POTATOES. Now we have no reason whatever to disbelieve the accounts we have read of the prodigious product of Rohan potatoes—yet, behold how quickly they fell off in quantity! showing that they are not adapted to this soil and climate, and proving, in illustration of what was suggested in the commencement of these remarks, that it is generally more expedient to stick to the best of that which has been tried, and already modified and fashioned by nature to the circumstances of a particular position or locality. It will be seen that in a single year, the Rohan potatoes, for which approved kinds had been abandoned (as men too often abandon plain old friends to pay court to strangers of reputed wealth and ostentatious habits,) degenerated from 800 down to thirty bushels per acre! To estimate, in this case, the loss sustained by Mr. Guthrie, we must take into the account, not merely the difference, in market value, between 800 and 30 bushels to the acre, but we must take into calculation the loss of time and the damage suffered by the want of them, for stock with which he was probably provided, in anticipation of the crop.

Take for instance, the corn-growers on Rappahannock, and other tide-water courses of Virginia—Does any one imagine that it is necessary or would be advisable for them, to lay aside the sorts they have been accustomed to cultivate, for the sake of trying the *Dutton*, or the *Tree Corn*, or any other new domestic, or outlandish variety? After all, we do not see the propriety of Mr. Guthrie's demonstration of this potatoe as a "humbug," seeing that at the first trial he made at the rate of 800 bushels to the acre, and might therefore have been justified in uniting with others, whether he did or not, in applauding and recommending the *Rohan*, as a new and most prolific variety of that numerous and popular family of vegetables.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE TREE CORN AND ROHANS.

*Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker*—From the extent of the correspondence to which my article on the Beet Root and Tree Corn has introduced me, published in your paper a while since, I am disposed to believe that a knowledge of the result of my experience with these articles will be acceptable to some of your readers. I have therefore forwarded it, to be disposed of as you please.

In the spring, I prepared an excellent piece of ground, of uniform quality, and planted it in three equal proportions with Tree corn, Red Blaze and Dutton. The season has been a long one, and very favorable to the growth of corn. The whole came forward and apparently prospered well. I have now completed my harvest, and here follows the result: the Dutton gave me seventy bushels of the finest corn I ever saw, per acre; the Red Blaze gave me fifty, and the Tree Corn twenty-five bushels. Last year the Tree corn gave me 106 bushels, more than 50 of it sound and good, to the acre, with stalks more than 10 feet high, and very thick and stocky, with numerous ears upon each. This year, the stalks are between 7 and 8 feet, slender, with one ear, and sometimes a very small one, besides, on each stalk. The result to me was very unexpected. I planted from the finest corn to be selected, and calculated on an improvement, instead of so fatal a deterioration. All my neighbors suffered precisely with myself. Perhaps no corn ever planted in this latitude, if suffered to get ripe, will reward the husbandman so bountifully as the Dutton. For the last two years, I have observed it with much care, and find it about 12 days behind the red blaze, or white flint, in ripening, but vastly superior in product.



In my catalogue of humbugs this year, I place the Rohan potato at the top. As this thing has taken so extensively, it is important that its true character should be promptly understood; and I will contribute my mite of experience to this object. My tree corn dwindled into insignificance in a hurry, but the Rohan potato has beat it outright in this contest. In 1839, I raised from seed had at Albany, at the rate of 800 bushels per acre; the potatoes of course very large. This year, I planted from my last year's product, one acre; and have now estimated my crop at less than 30 bushels—the potatoes small and few. The ground was good, the season favorable, and the crop well cultivated. I selected a small spot in my garden, as rich as I dare make it, and planted early with some of the best of my seed; it was nursed with the utmost care, and although the growth of vines was not great, yet the yield was scarcely greater than the amount of seed planted. But this is not all; the quality of the potatoes is abominable; no man would eat them in his right senses; and they are undoubtedly as poor for stock as the table. I have extended my inquiries as far as I have been able to do, and find myself as well off with my Rohans as my neighbors. If the quality of the potatoes were worthy of the expense, seed perhaps might be brought from the south, and the produce kept up. But as we have so great a variety of better potatoes, I think in this latitude, the Rohan potato will rank with many other exploded humbugs. Respectfully, yours,  
SAML. GUTHRIE.  
Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Oct. 24, 1840.

**THE EFFECTS OF EXAMPLE.**—A few months since a gentleman of York co. Pa., desired us to forward him a pair of Berkshire pigs, which when received, were the admiration of his neighbors, being the first of the breed that had been introduced into the settlement—the consequence has been, that a spirit has been stirred up for the improvement of the farm stock generally, and an association formed for the purchase of improved breeds of animals—and we had the pleasure a few weeks since, of receiving a visit from our friend, who was delegated by the Association to confer with us in regard to making his selection—and we are gratified to say, succeeded in obtaining from the fine stock of Mr. Beltzhoover, and that of Dr. A. Thomas, &c. several Short-horn Durhams, as a beginning, which we have no doubt will meet the approbation of the company, and be the pioneers of many others to the same quarter—as we have an intimation of a visit in the spring for a further selection. Thus the example of one public spirited individual may, and no doubt will be, of incalculable benefit to a large district of country.

We would here repeat the invitation to our friends visiting the city, to give us a call at our office, N. W. corner of Baltimore & North sts. near the Post Office, where we will be happy to extend to them every facility in our power in making selections of cattle, sheep, hogs, agricultural implements, seeds, &c.

S. S.

#### THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

DEAR SIR,—The "matter of fact" which has called forth this communication is the able editorial in your last paper headed "*The Tobacco Trade*." I like the spirit and temper of that article much. There are always two sides to a question 'tis true; but there is always a right and a wrong side.—Now, I affirm, and am willing and ready to make good at any time the assertion, that we who go for "*retaliatory duties*," are on the right side, and the "Whig" and his correspondent are on the wrong side. Now, this may be thought rash, and thought to smack of egotism; yet, when a man is against the wall, he can go no farther,—he must either fight or beg. Tobacco planters have entreated, and without effect.—They must now desist from further efforts with dishonor, or redress their grievances "*peaceably*" by further negotiation if they can, or "*forcibly, if they must*," by "*retaliation*," upon the principle of "*tit for tat, &c.*" This principle of reciprocity in trade between nations, I will not now discuss, nor the propriety of its being at present insisted upon, with regard to the tobacco interest.

I took my pen in hand, merely in a hasty manner, to thank you for the interest you take in the matter, and to

answer one view of the Richmond Whig.—It says, "Thus for example, various articles of importation upon which the duties have been taken off by the tariff compromise, are higher, being duty free, than when burdened with a heavy import."

To this you properly reply, "that is exactly what the planter anticipates." You say truly, and as a *sequitur*—a natural consequence, we say, reasoning from the above alleged fact by comparison, that if the duties were taken off our tobacco it would bring a better price, for there would be more used.—Not that the higher the article in price the more purchasers; but, that the enormous duties being taken off, the consumers there would procure it for half its present cost, and of course use it more freely, while the grower here would get double price.—In a word, the consumption would be twice as great,—the greater the consumption the more the demand; and as the demand increased the price would advance.—And here I do not go for "free duty," but for only *one-half* the present duties if you please; and I think it would be but an easy task to convince any man except a "*madman*," or a stupid king, that the governments of Europe could not be injured by such a reduction;—for if they get \$1 per pound revenue now, and by reducing it 50 cents, the increased demand for the article gave them double quantity to levy duty upon, they would still receive as large a sum as they now do. This is plain, and so plain that it may be laughed at for its simplicity, but it is no less true, if the Whig is right in its statement; and I hope it is, for it suits our argument mighty well. How prettily the notions of the writer of that article would have "*dove-tailed*" into some of the speeches at the Convention in Washington! But again, the editor says, "Thus too, Holland and Belgium levy lower rates on our tobacco than other countries in Europe, and it is there the smallest quantities are now taken, and they of the most inferior qualities." How specious this reasoning is! At one moment he would have us believe that the less the duty is the more the article brings in money; the next breath tells us the lower the duty the less will be imported.—Does he say the price will decline also? no; but the less would be sold. Is it true, that the articles which come in duty free since the compromise bill, sell now for more than they did formerly under a tariff, because there are smaller quantities brought into the market? No—they sell higher, because more people consume them, and there are more brought into the country on that account.—Does he mean to say that tobacco would bring more in Holland if the duties were higher? surely not, although the words of the text would so import. His correspondent seems to answer this, by saying that Holland, Belgium, &c. are growers and exporters of tobacco, and they make so much that they can under-sell us; and so could all the countries of Europe if we resorted to restrictive duties. And yet, sir, we are told they are glad to obtain our worst and meanest tobacco. How so? Make so much as to export largely, and yet willing to buy our most "*inferior qualities*?" Now the reason of this to my mind, lies not in their showing, but is simply this—that American tobacco of "*inferior quality*" is better than Dutch tobacco of best quality.—Yet they would have us believe that the "*ungenial*" climate of Ireland could be made to change its very nature, and poor, half starved Ireland would become a successful rival of America in the tobacco business. My stars! why first let her raise potatoes enough to feed her people, and then talk about tobacco. He goes on to say "the Regie of France have made a contract to receive several millions of kilograms of Hungarian tobacco, besides annual contracts for Dutch tobacco." Now who does not see the reason of this? The French king, like the merchant who "*sands his sugar and waters the liquors*," buys a large quantity of miserable stuff which the Dutch and Hungarians call tobacco, and intermixes it with a little of Rogers' best American, and the Regie sell it as the real *Simon-pure*. These writers and others may prate forever about the capability of Europe to raise so much tobacco as to drive us out of the market. I don't believe in this. Mr. DALLAS and other ministers, who have their tobacco in Europe, tell a different story about it.—They describe it to be "*miserable stuff*."—They cannot under any circumstances compete with us in the production of the article.

I hope I have not intruded too long upon your patience. You have the well-wishes of a  
PATUXENT PLANTER.

White lilies may be potted for forcing if the roots have not already been planted in the open ground.

The following directions for the raising of the Sugar Beet, are from the pen of a distinguished citizen of New Jersey. They were contained in a private letter to a gentleman of this city, and not intended for publication. At our solicitation however, he has consented to their appearance on the pages of this Journal.—Ed. So. Cabinet.

From the Southern Cabinet.

#### PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR RAISING SUGAR BEETS.

1. The soil ought to be rich and friable, so as to break up fine without heavy lumps or unbroken clods.
2. It may be moderately moist, but not very wet or sodden with water.
3. The ground ought to be ploughed and harrowed three times; once early and deep; a second time 10 or 12 days after the first, to turn under the seedling weeds and extinguishing them; third and last time less deep than the first; and about a week after the second. When the third ploughing gets harrowed down smooth the seed-beds should be prepared immediately, in order to prevent weed-seeds from getting the start of the beet-seed.
4. The seed-bed is made by turning two furrows together, but so that the bed is elevated three or four inches above the bottom of the furrow or ditch on each side of it, and not more. The next bed should be so formed as to leave an interval between them from 2½ to 3 feet wide, that when the crop comes to be dressed by the plough it may admit of two furrows.
5. On the top of each bed, plant a single line or row of beet-seed, at the distance of one foot from seed to seed, to be ascertained by a small hand stick, just a foot long, which the planter keeps in his fingers. Pull a little dirt on the seed with the finger, or set the foot on it. The process of planting is apparently slow, but a boy soon becomes expert. There will be a greater weight of beets at a foot distance than at any less.
6. Put two seeds at least in a place, in order to ensure one plant; but if they both should fail to come up, one may be transplanted at the first or second dressing from a redundant hill, and it will be sure to grow though it rarely becomes of an average size.
7. As soon as the plants have all come up and get a leaf the size of a five cent piece, extract with the fingers from each hill all but the two strongest plants, and destroy with a hoe all the weeds around them and on the top of the bed up to the next one. This must be done with the fingers and hoe. The plough is not admissible. One hand will dress half an acre easily in three days. This and planting them is the principal labor. At the second dressing reduce them to only one plant.
8. Four or five days after the first dressing, the weeds in the intervals may be cut up by the plough, which is to be immediately followed by a hoe, to uncover such as happen to get buried, and give a clean circle round each plant. This hoeing is done with great expedition.
9. The ploughing and hoeing must be repeated from once to twice or three times more at short intervals, subduing while they are young, all weeds, until the tops of the beet smother them from growth. The crop must be kept very clean, but is done with very small labor after the first dressing.
10. For two years successively, half an acre has yielded 500 bushels of beets without the tops, each year; last season the quantity exceeded that by five bushels, and fell short of it about as much this year. They weigh 65 pounds to a bushel, or fifteen tons to an acre.
11. Horses have no taste for beets, while cattle and hogs devour them greedily, and the tops as freely as the roots. Cattle cannot eat them without a reduction of size by slitting them lengthwise into four or five slips.
12. They are so rich that a peck of slit beets is one full feed, and given morning and night to a cow, with the ordinary allowance of hay, has not only enriched the quality of her milk, but actually doubled the quantity of it in ten days, put her in excellent flesh, and given a lively coat of glossy hair. More will scour them.
13. The seed was planted the 15th day of May, which in our climate is fifteen days before the first ripening of strawberries, and fifteen days before the first ripening of them in Carolina would be the best rule probably for that climate. The seeds are soaked about an hour before being planted, in tepid water, and then rolled in ashes or plaster, to dry them. It gives them a small start of the weed.

Tree peonies in pots may be brought into the greenhouse for early flowering.



## GARDENING.

Is your garden too clayey? Cart on sand, spread it over the surface and mix it with the soil by ploughing, digging, hoeing, raking, &c. Is it too sandy? Spread over it a moderate dressing of stiffer soil or clay loam. Sand for clay or clay for sand, is worth more as a manure than any heap from the stable, as this is more permanent. A soil that is very stiff will require large quantities of sand to reduce it—more than many people would suppose—for, less than enough to overcome the adhesiveness of the clay, will only make the soil harder, just as sand and clay will make a hard cement for mason's use. But a little clay will answer for sandy soils.

Some complain that open, free or porous soils lose manure by leaching down. This is a mistake.—They lose it, rather, by evaporation, which goes on most rapidly in porous land. A dressing of clay on the surface of such soil closes the pores, and obstructs evaporation, whereby the strength of the manure is retained. We had rather have a sandy soil with the top stiffened by clay; than to have a clay pan at the bottom which will prevent roots from descending low in pursuit of moisture in a dry time. We do not believe that manure ever goes down so low as to be lost; we dare say the roots of plants will have instinct and perseverance enough to find its hiding place. If manure leaches down, why is it that you can never detect it lower than a few inches under ground? Why, in digging cellars and wells we do not sometimes come across large deposits of hidden manure? The truth is nature designed them for the surface, and the circulation of the earth tend to bring them up so as to constitute a soil. That soil which is stiff on the surface will longest retain their strength.

Never set currant, gooseberry or other bushes on the border of a garden. They will invite the grass about their roots and form a capital stock of weeds that will always be making encroachments upon the interior land. When grass roots—especially witch grass roots, are once well mingled with the roots of bushes, you can never expel them from this hold, or from the garden. Besides, fruit grown under a fence is more or less shaded, and is not so sweet as that ripened in a more sunny situation.—Set your bushes out at very considerable distances, in rows within the garden, so that from their infancy you can hoe about and weed them as well as you can a hill of corn. This will exclude grass and weeds, and make the bushes grow better, besides giving you better fruit. A dressing of rotted manure every other year will be serviceable to them.

Prune currant and gooseberry bushes early every spring, by cutting out superabundant shoots, old and decaying limbs, &c. This will let the sun and air circulate freely amongst them. The shoots of last year's growth which you can cut out, are just the things to get new bushes from. Insert them in the ground which is made loose by digging, and they will shortly put out roots and grow.

This is the best way to procure bushes, as you then have young and vigorous ones, which will bear fruit many years longer than those you pull up from old bushes. We had rather have a dozen young currant bushes two years old, produced in this way, and to pay nine-pence a piece for them, than to have some generous neighbor give us two dozen old bushes which he would like to get rid of because they have seen their best days.

You cannot prune currant and gooseberry bushes to standards. Nature never intended them for trees, and it is seldom safe to violate her intentions. She designed them for bushes, and bushes it is best to allow them to be; but prune them so as not to allow the limbs to interfere much with each other, and so as to exclude the decayed and diseased limbs.

About as pretty a fruit as families hereabouts can cultivate in their gardens, is the black raspberry or thimble berry. The bushes grow wild in most of our towns, and therefore the original roots can easily be obtained; but they never produce so abundantly nor so sweet fruit in a wild state, as when cultivated in gardens. They are hardy, will withstand any winter, are great, very great bearers, nothing injures them, and the fruit is delicious eaten fresh from the bush, or set upon the tea table with a little sugar and cream mixed with it. The berries too make excellent pies, preserves, &c. On the whole they are a most agreeable and valuable fruit to cultivate. They make an elegant appearance growing, and a dozen bushes will supply an ordinary sized family with an abundance of the fruit for use in the season of them, besides enough for the best of preserves.

As to apple, pear, cherry, plumb and other trees, there ought to be but few of them in the garden. They shade the ground and spoil it for the purpose of cultivation. Moreover, if the soil is as rich as it should be for a garden, it is too rich for such trees. It will stimulate them to an excessive and unhealthy growth, and induce by their very exuberance, all sorts of insects that injure the trees and spoil the fruit. If you have land to raise such trees, set it apart especially for this purpose, and do not enrich it much. There may, however, be a few such trees placed to advantage in the yards about the house. We had rather see a genteel front yard ornamented with a few good pearmain or early harvest apples, seckle pears, green gage plums, and ox heart or mazard cherries, than with horse chesnuts, acacias, mountain ashes, or fir trees, which are of no use.

With regard to the cultivation of vegetables in the garden,—our article is already too long to allow us to be very particular in our suggestions on this head. Suffice it to say you must bring your soil to the proper consistency, if it be not so already, by the admixture of clay with sand, or sand with clay. Then manure it well with old dung. Let it be faithfully spaded. Make your beds and plant your seeds with the exactness of an ingenious mechanic's best rules. Too many paths sacrifice the land, and too few will oblige you to tread on the beds more than you ought. Just enough for convenience is the thing. And what will you plant? You will want some peas. Sow them on the poorest land. If the soil is very rich, it will make them run to haulm rather than to the production of fruit. To insure a succession, plant peas at about a fortnight's interval, till the first of June.\* Those planted late, will be too likely to mould. You will want some green corn. For very early sorts plant the Canada or Dutton corn. For late, plant the sweet and Tussock. Squashes—you will want both the summer and winter varieties. For the first, plant the scallop squash in hills. For the latter, the tea kettle, marrow and Canada crook neck are the best. But be careful to plant the winter squashes far enough apart. Let not over two healthy plants stand in a hill, and let the hills be at least eight feet distance from each other. A dozen such hills is enough.

The best pole beans are the horticultural. Seiva and cranberry are good; but the former are late and the latter are liable to rust. The best bush beans are the yellow bush cranberry—no mistake. There are other good sorts. If you wish for beets, as you do, be sure and procure the real blood beet seed.—Get these from a seed store. Those raised in the country, nine times out of ten, are degenerate, and will prove stringy. The Altringham carrot is the best for cows; the orange for the table.—Select the Dutch parsnip for that vegetable. You will want early and late cucumbers. The short prickly plant for the first, and at the same time plant the long green turkey for later use and pickles. The thumb and finger applied every morning by sun-rise, is the best medicine to kill the bugs. A few days application of this remedy will secure you. But it is best to sow the seeds thick so as to save at least a few of the unharmed plants in the hill. A row of teakettle squash seed, sowed around the cucumber hill will entice the yellow bugs from the cucumbers and melons, and by the time they have destroyed them, the latter will be out of danger. None of those however, should be allowed to grow ultimately. All the gourd family will mix strangely.

You will want some peppers. Sow the "bell" variety. They are the strongest and the skins are thickest. A little sweet marjoram, sage, summer savory and other sweet herbs will come in place next winter—especially if you or yours are sick, as all are liable to be. By the way, the herb bed should be an important department in every garden. Rhubarb, Wormwood, Thyme, Peppermint, Catmint, Hoar-hound, &c. are very valuable as medicines. A good housekeeper will be sure to raise all these against time of need, and not depend, when occasion calls for them, upon his more thoughtful and provident neighbors. A man who will not prepare for sickness, deserves to suffer some, for the want of proper remedies when disease befalls him.

A good garden is a profitable concern to every family. It affords a material part of a family's subsistence, and the convenience of it is very great. By raising your own vegetables you save many dollars, besides enjoying fresher and better articles than those you would purchase. The order and neatness of a garden is a pretty good index of

\*March is as late as they can be planted with us.

a man's mind. You may be sure that a man who cultivates a garden well, is a person in whose judgment and good principles you may safely rely.—*Southern Cabinet.*

## ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE FIG TREE IN CAROLINA.

I cheerfully comply with the request of the Fruit Committee of the Horticultural Society, in communicating such facts as I am acquainted with, in regard to the cultivation of the Fig tree.

I regard the fig as one of the most valuable among the fruits cultivated in the maritime districts of South Carolina. It is wholesome and delicious. The tree is of easy growth, does not take up much room, is seldom injured by frosts, bears from one to three crops in a season; and there are so many varieties that, with a little care, good fruit may be obtained from June till the frosts of November.

*Species Cultivated.*—There are, according to Botanists, considerably over a hundred species of the Fig tree; the majority bear fruits which are not eatable. All our varieties cultivated in this country may be referred to one species—the *Ficus carica*. These varieties have all originated in Asia, Africa, and the southern parts of Europe, from seeds. The fig belongs to that family of plants arranged by Botanists, under the class and order, *Dioecia Triandria*. The male tree has not been introduced into this country—hence, the seeds of our cultivated varieties are all abortive, the tree being propagated by layers or cuttings; no new varieties have, therefore, originated in America. Nearly all our varieties of the fig, have been from time to time received from different parts of the Mediterranean. Those in Louisiana were generally imported from the south of France; hence, there are several varieties in the neighborhood of New Orleans, which have not found their way into Carolina. The small but delicious Celestial fig was, I think, received from Louisiana but a few years ago. Although it might be advisable as a matter interesting to horticultural experiment to import the original wild Fig tree, or the male of some of its varieties; yet there are so many valuable varieties cultivated on the Eastern continent, that a selection from these may easily be made, by which our tables may be supplied with a constant succession throughout the season.

*Method of transporting Cuttings of the Fig tree.*—This process is both simple and safe. The cuttings should be taken from the tree any time during autumn or winter, packed in earth or moss, in boxes or barrels, and will easily survive a passage across the Atlantic.

*Mode of Propagation.*—The cuttings will succeed best in this climate when planted in the month of February.—Those, however, that have been taken from the tree at an earlier period, will succeed very well when planted a month later. It may be successfully inoculated. As the tree, however, grows readily from cuttings, a resort to this method is only desirable when we have stalks of an inferior kind, the inoculations growing so rapidly, that there is usually a saving of a year by this method. The tree grows readily from shoots, but I have found, from many years experience, that cuttings succeed better and grow more rapidly. A limb is laid horizontally, covered by seven or eight inches of earth; a branch is suffered to project from the earth, that forms the future tree, whilst the parts under the surface are formed into roots. It usually commences bearing the second year.

We have introduced into Carolina, as far as I have been able to observe about twelve or fourteen varieties of the fig.—These usually are named according to their colors—such as black, blue, brown, lemon, and white figs. One variety the large white lemon fig, produces an abundant early crop, whilst the large brown fig, when carefully attended to, continues to ripen its fruit until late in autumn. The black and blue figs seldom bear an early but usually a very abundant second crop.

*To produce an Early Crop of Figs.*—I have long been under an impression that one great cause of our want of success in producing fruits of various kinds in Carolina is owing to our neglect in manuring fruit trees in the proper season. This is applicable especially to our apple, pear, quince, and plum trees. In the pear especially, the manuring of the trees with decayed leaves, or litter of any kind in autumn, has almost invariably been succeeded by an abundant crop in the following year. In an experiment I made on black, blue, white, and brown figs, I am inclined to think that by manuring them an early crop of figs may be obtained from all these varieties, although some kinds produce less abundantly than others. In the month of November last I had the earth removed



from my Fig trees, by which process many of the small roots and fibres were cut off. I placed a wheelbarrow load of well rotted stable manure around each tree, which was covered with earth. The trees had been planted in a moist soil, and were somewhat injured by the heavy rains of the present unusually wet season. This was in some measure remedied by adopting the European system of under-draining, which I found very advantageous. I have never had a more abundant early crop of figs, or of finer flavour. This I have ascribed to manuring. As it was a first experiment, I am unable to state positively whether this method would always succeed equally well.

*Insects which infest the fig tree.*—Hitherto this tree has been subject to few diseases, and scarcely suffered from the depredations of insects. The large white coccus, of scale-like, mealy appearance, did not materially injure the tree or the fruit, and the fig-eater comes late in the season to claim his share of our abundance, to which he seems fully entitled by the laws of Nature. A minute and much more formidable insect, however, whose character I have not yet fully investigated, has within the last few years attacked the limbs and leaves of our Fig trees, covering the surface, extracting the juices, and in some cases destroying the tree in a single year.—The only remedy I have thus far been able to discover, is by scouring the tree and all its branches with a hard brush dipped in moist sand, and finally washing it with soap-suds or strong alkali.

July 16, 1840.

JOHN BACHMAN.

To the Fruit Committee of the Horticultural Society.

Southern Cabinet.

#### REARING OF SHEEP.

From a communication of Mr. C., in a late *Agriculturist*, published at Nashville, we extract the following:

"All must readily see with but a moment's reflection that there is more country in a much better cotton latitude, than will be wanted for the culture of that article for a great length of time, and if we expect prosperity, we need not work against the laws of nature, trying to make cotton a profitable business in our climate; but should turn our attention to the various pursuits our climate is better calculated for. Some might do well at growing wool, hemp, silk and provisions. I think mainly at raising sheep, for as much flesh may be produced for what is consumed, as any other animal, and a valuable fleece of wool at the same time, which is more universally used than any other article we can produce, and all the time fertilizing our lands. Wool growing may be carried on profitably upon cheap lands. In Europe where their valuable lands must necessarily pay a high profit, this business is mainly encouraged. But this is far from the case in this country. A small flock of Saxon or fine woolled sheep well taken care of will, in our climate, average about 5 lbs. of wool unwashed; a large flock cannot be so well taken care of, and would not average more than 4 lbs. The Bakewell sheep, if an equal number of wethers, would average about 7 lbs. The common sheep of the country about 3½ lbs. Saxon wool of the best quality is worth three times the price of the common wool, and Bakewell, about ten per cent more than the common. The form of all the long woolled sheep I have seen from England, proves that Bakewell's blood predominates, and I am not disposed to strip any man of his merits, and therefore call all the improved long woolled sheep from England after Bakewell. About eight head of Saxon sheep will keep upon what a common sized cow consumes, and seven common sheep and about six Bakewells. Three good hands may take care of and maintain 1000 head of sheep, provided the farmer is fitted out for that purpose; 8 head of Saxon may be grazed to the acre of first rate grass; 6 Bakewells and 7 common sheep; what is here spoken of as an acre of good grass, is first rate land, well set in grass, without timber or any other impediment. A sheep farm should have division of pastures, so as frequently to change them, or extensively range them upon unenclosed lands. For winter, a cutting of clover, timothy, and two ages of Millet, so as the hay cuttings should be at different times. Sow all the corn lands in peas, and about the 1st of September, sow rye on all the plow lands, or after the 15th of August, if the land should happen to be completely wet. Rye will make a pretty good stand on land well covered with pea vines without plowing, but the millet or other lands will do much better if the rye be plowed in lightly. Every person should at any rate, have rye fields for their weak sheep and bad

nurses; any ewe will do justice to her lamb if on a plentiful rye field. In this climate, about three months sheep require what we call wintering. They will do upon plenty of any kind of food the farm will produce cheapest. My flock have done as well at all times, for the past 25 years, as any reasonable man could have expected. I invite all that expert to engage in this business to call and judge for themselves. I believe the loss of domestic animals is generally in proportion to the attention paid to them, and none need expect prosperity in any agricultural pursuit, without it is reasonably managed with a due share of never tiring industry and economy."

#### DAMP STABLES.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Cabinet.

Sir—When I came to the farm which I now hold by purchase, I found the stables built under large trees and near a spring of water, with a northern aspect; my horses were soon in poor condition, with long and rough coats, and almost always lax in their bowels, nor could I get them up by extra food or lighter work; but my cows suffered most, for they were always sick; their milk fell off, and their butter was poor and of a bad color and taste, and four of them slipped their calves before the time; when the spring came, they left their winter-quarters in a worse state than I had ever seen them, and two of them died from the scours on going to pasture. On inquiry, I found that the tenant who had left, had always been, what the neighbors termed, unfortunate in his horses and cattle, and from that cause, more than any other, he had not been able to make both ends meet.—The truth flashed upon me in an instant, and in a very little time longer than it has taken me to tell you my story, I had commenced pulling down the stable, the unhealthiness of which had been, I was convinced, the cause of all the evil and all the loss, and it was not more than two days before there was not left one stone upon another of the whole fabric. I now set to work and erected another on higher ground, removed from water and clear from the shade of trees, with a south-east aspect and dry capacious yard; and from that day I have had neither sickness nor sorrow in my out-door household; my horses live on less food, are always sleek and in good working condition, and my cows are a credit to their keep; our butter brings two cents a pound more in the market, and for the last year our sales are more than doubled from the same number of cows, and the same pasturage; and no more premature calves. Instead of watering my cattle, as heretofore, at the spring under the trees—the water cold with a deadly taste and a bad color—I sunk a well and put in a pump, and at a long trough in the yard for the summer, and another under shelter for the winter, my cattle slake their thirst, without setting up their coats as they always used to do after drinking at the hole under the trees; even when the weather was warm, they were accustomed to shake all over as though they were in a fit of the ague, after drinking their fill of this water; and to this, with the bad aspect of the stables, I attributed all the sickness and misery which I have experienced among my cattle and horses.

I have been induced to tell you the above, by reading in a valuable English work, called "Stable Economy," some observations which would go to show that the writer, like myself, had enjoyed the experience of the truth of what he so well describes; and as they fully corroborate all my convictions, I should be glad of the opportunity to present your readers with what he advances on the subject, if it meets with your approbation, and am, your constant reader,

M.

"A damp stable produces more evil than a damp house; it is there we expect to find horses with bad eyes, coughs, greasy heels, swelled legs, mange, and a long, rough, dry, staring coat, which no grooming can cure. The French attribute glanders and the farcy to a humid atmosphere, and it is a fact that in a damp situation we find these diseases most prevalent; when horses are first lodged in a damp stable, they soon show how much they feel the change; they become dull, languid and feeble, the coat stares, they refuse to feed, and at fast work, they cut their legs in spite of all care to prevent them—this arises from weakness; and while some of the horses catch cold, others are attacked by inflammation of the throat, the lungs or the eyes; most of them lose flesh rapidly, and the change produces most mischief when it is made in the winter season. Horses in constant and laborious employment must have good lodgings and kind treatment, but where the stables are bad, the management is seldom good,

and it is no exaggeration to say, that hundreds of valuable horses are destroyed every year by the combined influence of bad stables and bad management. And although excessive toil and bad food have much to do in the work of destruction, every hostile agent operates with most force, where the stables are of the worst kind.

"Stables should always be erected on dry ground, or that which will admit of perfect draining, with the surface a little sloping. Stables built in a hollow or on marshy land, are always damp, and when the foundations are sunk in clay, no draining can keep the walls dry, the dampness will follow up the walls from the deepest foundation: it is true that damp stables may be rendered less uncomfortable, by strewing the floor with sand or saw dust; and, in some cases a stove pipe might be made to pass through the stable near the floor, but such stables are liable to frequent and great alterations of temperature at every change of the state of the atmosphere. Some of the means usually employed against dampness in dwelling-houses might be adopted in the construction of stables, so as to prevent the wall from absorbing the moisture of the soil, such as a foundation of whinstone to the surface of the ground, covered with a coat of Roman cement or a sheet of lead; or the foundation may be sunk so low as to admit of its being laid in coal-dust or other substance which does not absorb water; and, although precautions of this kind may sometimes prove salutary, they ought not to be trusted to where a dry, airy, healthy situation can be obtained; frequently white-washing the walls with lime seems to have an influence in removing moisture and keeping them dry.—The owner of a damp and uncomfortable stable often wonders why so many of his horses catch cold, "there are always some of them coughing;" now, if he were to make that stable his abode for four-and-twenty hours, he would have but little to wonder at. Large stables are objectionable, and have nothing to recommend them but cheapness in the erection, so that when it is more important to have a cheap, than a healthy stable, a large one may be indulged in; the saving in the end, however, may eventually prove a loss, if the builder of the stable be the owner of the horses. A very large stable cannot easily be ventilated; it requires a lofty roof to give any degree of purity, and contagious diseases once introduced into such, spread rapidly and do extensive mischief before they can be checked."

#### THE YORKSHIRE COW,

The character of the Holderness and the Durham beautifully mingling. A milch cow good for the pail as long as she is wanted, and then quickly got into marketable condition, should have a long and rather small head; a large headed cow will seldom fatten or yield much milk. The eye should be bright, yet with a peculiar placidness and quietness of expression; the chaps thin, and the horns small. The neck should not be so thin as that which common opinion has given to the milch cow. It may be thin towards the head; but it must soon begin to thicken, and especially when it approaches the shoulder. The dewlap should be small; the breast, if not so wide in some that have an unusual disposition to fatten, yet very far from being narrow, and it should project before the legs; the chine, to a certain degree, fleshy, and even inclining to fullness; the girth behind the shoulder should be deeper than it is usually found in the short-horn; the ribs should spread out wide, so as to give a globular form as possible, to the carcass, and each should project farther than the preceding one to the very loins, giving, if after all the milch cow must be a little wider below than above, yet as much breadth as can possibly be afforded to the more valuable parts. She should be well formed across the hips and on the rump, and with greater length there than the milker generally possesses, or if a little too short, not heavy. If she stands a little long on the legs, it must not be too long. The thighs somewhat thin, with a slight tendency to crookedness, or being sickle-hammed behind; the tail thick at the upper part, but tapering below; and she should have a mellow hide, and little coarse hair. Common consent has given to her large milk veins; and although the subcutaneous or milk-vein has nothing to do with the udder, but conveys the blood from the fore part of the chest and sides to the inguinal vein, yet a large milk-vein certainly indicates a strongly developed vascular system—one favorable to secretion generally, and to that of the milk among the rest.

The last essential in a milch cow, that we shall mention is the udder, rather inclining to be large in proportion to the size of the animal, but not too large. It must be



sufficiently capacious to contain the proper quantity of milk, but not too bulky, lest it should thicken and become loaded with fat. The skin of the udder should be thin, and free from lumps in every part of it. The teats should be of moderate size; at equal distances from each other every way; and of equal size from the udder to nearly the end, where they should run to a kind of point. When they are too large near the udder, then permit the milk to flow down too freely from the bag, and lodge in them; and when they are too broad at the extremity, the orifice is often so large that the cow cannot retain her milk after the bag begins to be full and heavy. The udder should be of nearly equal size before and behind, or, if there is any difference, it should be broader and fuller before than behind.\*

The quantity of milk given by some of these cows is very great. It is by no means uncommon for them, in the beginning of the summer, to yield 30 quarts a day; there are rare instances of their having given 36 quarts; but the average measure may be estimated at 22 or 24 quarts. It is said that this milk does not yield a proportionate quantity of butter; and that, although these cows may be valuable where the sale of milk is the prime object, they will not answer for the dairy.

That their milk does not contain the same proportionate quantity of butter as that from the long-horns, the Scotch cattle, or the Devons, is probably true; but we have reason to believe that the difference has been much exaggerated, and is more than compensated by the additional quantity of milk. At the first introduction of the improved breed, the prejudice against them on this account was very great, and certain experiments were made, by the result of which it was made to appear that the milk of the Kyloe cow yielded double the quantity of butter that could be procured from that of the improved short-horn. Two ounces were obtained from the milk of the Kyloe, and one from that of the short-horn.

This aroused the advocates of the new breed, and they instituted their experiments, the result of which was much to the disadvantage of the short-horns. Mr. Bailly gives an account of an experiment made by Mr. Walton of Middleton.

He took from his dairy 6 cows promiscuously, and obtained the following quantity of butter from a quart of the milk of each of them:—

No.	oz.	dwt.
1	3	6
2	1	6
3	1	12
4	1	10
5	1	14
6	1	6
	10	8

which, divided by 6, leaves nearly 1 oz. 14½ dwts., or about 7-8 of the weight of butter from the same quantity of milk. Then, the increased quantity of milk yielded by the short-horn gave her decidedly the preference, so far as the simple produce was concerned.

This experiment brought to light another good quality in the improved short-horn, which, if not altogether unsuspected, was not sufficiently acted upon—that she improved, as a dairy-cow as she got older. The cow, a quart of whose milk produced more than 3 oz. of butter, was six years old, the other five were only two years old; at all events the experiments proved that her milk was richer at six years old, than it had been at two. This is a subject which deserves investigation.

Another circumstance is somewhat connected with such an inquiry. The Kyloe and the long-horn cattle seem to care little about change of situation and pasture; but the

short-horn is not so easily reconciled to a change; and her milk is not at first either so abundant or so good as it afterwards becomes.

A prejudice likewise existed, and perhaps yet in the minds of some dairymen, against the larger improved short-horns. The breed generally are great consumers; and it was also supposed that in proportion to the condition of the cow, she was likely to run to flesh instead of yielding milk, and therefore a rather small cow was selected, and one that did not carry about her many proofs of point.

That there is a great difference in the quantity of food consumed by different breeds of cattle, cannot be doubted; and that the short-horns occupy the highest among the consumers of food is evident enough; but we never could be persuaded that the difference of size in the same breed made any material difference in the appetite, or the food consumed. When they stand side by side in the stall or the cow-house, and experience has taught us the proper average quantity of food, the little one eats her share, and the larger one seldom eats more, even when it is put before her. There are occasional differences in the consumption of food by different animals, but these arise far oftener from constitution, or from some unknown cause, than from differences of size. Experience does, however, prove beyond the possibility of doubt, that the larger cattle, the breed and the other circumstances being the same, yield the greatest quantity of milk.

Experience has also proved another thing—that the good grazing points of a cow, and even her being in fair store condition, do not necessarily interfere with her milking qualities.—They prove that she has the disposition to fatten about her, but which will not be called into injurious exercise until, in the natural process of time, or designedly by us, she is dried. She will yield nearly as much milk as her unthrifty neighbor, and milk of a superior quality, and at four, five, or six years old, might be pitted against any Kyloe, while we have the pledge that it will cost us little to prepare her for the butcher, when we have done with her as a milker. It is on this principle that many of the London dairymen now act, when they change their cows so frequently as they do; but whether this, even allowing the rapidity with which the beasts fatten, is the best and most profitable mode of management, will be the subject of future inquiry.

Some time after Mr. Walton's experiment, the following observations were made by Mr. Calvert, of Sandysike, near Brampton, on the quantity of butter yielded by one of his improved short-horns. The milk was kept and churned separately from that of the other stock, and the following is the account of the number of pounds of butter obtained in each week:—7, 10, 10, 12, 17, 13, 13, 13, 15, 16, 15, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 13, 12, 12, 13, 11, 12, 10, 10, 8, 10, 9, 10, 7, 7, 7.

From this it appears there were churned 373 pounds of butter in the space of 32 weeks. The cow gave 28 quarts of milk per day, about Midsummer, and would average nearly 20 quarts per day for 20 weeks. She gave more milk when she was depastured in the summer than when she was soiled in the house, in consequence of the very hot weather. She was lame during six weeks from 'foul in the feet,' which lessened the quantity of milk during that time; and the experiment was discontinued, because there was not a sufficient supply of turneps, and the milk of the whole of the herd was rapidly diminishing. For the first fortnight after calving, she was allowed a little broken corn; and from that period to the commencement of the turnip-season, she lived entirely on grass, with some cut clover; when it was necessary to shelter her from the inclement season. The pasture was by no means of a superior quality.

After such a record—and it is far from being a singular one—'there can be no doubt,' to adopt the language of the reporter, 'of the possibility of raising a breed of milking short-horns which will surpass every variety of cattle in the kingdom.' We may, perhaps, safely add, that we have that breed, and that it only requires a little care in the selection, and in crossing, to perpetuate it.—*Youatt.*

**CREAM.**—The peculiarly rich cream of Devonshire, England, called clouted cream, is obtained by using zinc pans of a peculiar construction, consisting of an upper and lower apartment. The milk is put into the upper apartment; and after it has stood 12 hours, an equal quantity of boiling water is introduced into the lower one. At the end of another 12 hours, the cream is taken off much more easily and perfectly than in the common way, and is also more abundant and richer. The result

of 12 experiments, carefully made, was as follows: 4 gallons of milk treated as above, gave in 24 hours, 4½ pts. of cream, which yielded after churning 15 minutes, 40 oz. of butter; 4 gallons treated in the usual way, gave in 48 hours, 4 pints of cream, which yielded after churning 90 minutes, 36 oz. of butter. The increase in the quantity of cream is 12½ per cent.

The same principles may be applied in the use of common pans. It would be very easy for instance, to prepare some kind of trough, or tin, perhaps, or even wood, into which the pans could be set, and hot water afterwards introduced.

As a close trough would be much better than an open one, you may have a cover in which to set the pans. An ingenious Yankee tinner would soon make a range in this way, sufficient for a common dairy, at no very great expense. It would last indefinitely. If it is true, that you would thus get some two pounds more butter a week from each cow the apparatus and the trouble would soon be paid for,—to say nothing of the time saved in churning. We do not see why zinc pans—which are said to be decidedly preferable to any other for the dairy—with the tin range as above, would not be quite as good as the complicated and expensive Devonshire pans. And it would be easy for a dairy woman to satisfy herself respecting the principle, without either. By using cold water instead of hot, the range would serve to keep milk sweet in warm weather.—*Vermont Farmer.*

**Description of the African Potatoe, read before the Barmecell Agricultural Society.**—The *Yam Massicot*, or Potato of St. Domingo, and supposed to be a native of Africa, is raised in the garden of Mr. John Michel, of Charleston, from cuttings of the fruit. It does not produce in the earth, but grows upon a vine which runs upon trees to the height of twenty to thirty feet. Each vine bears, more or less numerous, from twenty to thirty potatoes of the kind here shown. Many of them are twice or thrice the size of these, while others are smaller. The vine is rich and luxuriant; the fruit issues from the several joints, probably, for 10 inches apart. The leaf, which seems to grow also at the joints, is large and beautifully shaped like a heart. The plant readily grows in the open air, and it is thought, would be particularly fruitful in a warm, sandy region like Barnwell, if planted with a southern open exposure, against woods upon the North. The woods would serve for the vine to run upon, which in the garden of Mr. Michel, is planted within a foot of the tree which supports its fruit. This potato is described as being superior in flavor to the Irish potato. It is not sweet. It is cooked in the same way with all other potatoes—may be boiled, baked or roasted, and when cooked is said to be of a bright gamboge colour.

**The Sheperdia or Buffalo Berry.**—This tree, says the N. Y. Tautler, alike useful and ornamental, useful as a shade in summer, and for its fruit in winter—ornamental for its green and silver leaves when the foliage is off—is destined to become a leading tree in American gardens. It was first discovered on the Rocky mountains, whence the seed were transmitted to the Messrs. Winship, Florists, of Brighton, Mass., who have now a large nursery of slips, ready for transmission, in the season, to any place out of Symmes' Hole.

**STIFLE.**—I will here give you a receipt for curing a stifle, which I consider invaluable, and as for its being infallible, I think no man can gainsay it. At any rate it has cured many horses, and sold the receipt for many dollars, thus:—

"A handfull sumach bark and a handfull of white-oak bark, boiled in a gallon of water, down to two quarts; bathe the stifle with this lotion twice a day for three days; then put on a salve made of the white of an egg and rosin, and bathe the same in with a hot shovel two or three times, and the horse is cured."

Yours, with esteem and respect,

[Cultivator.]

W. KILBURN.

**Maryland.**—The present debt of Maryland is \$15,196,000, which will be increased about a quarter of a million when all the stock authorised by the state is issued. The interest on the debt is \$585,819. The revenue for the past year was \$842,237, and the expenditures, including the interest on the debt, \$845,288. The Treasurer estimates the demands upon the Treasury the present year at \$927,000, and the receipts at \$306,905, leaving a deficit of \$920,095. After the present year the annual deficiency will be upwards of \$600,000.

\* There are some doggerel lines, which so well express the greater number of the good points of such a cow as we have been now describing, that we are tempted to copy them from the Farmer's Magazine:—

She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,  
She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn;  
She's clean in her jaws, and full in her chine,  
She's heavy in flank, and wide in her loin.  
She's broad in her ribs, and long in her rump,  
A straight and flat back, without ever a hump;  
She's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes,  
She's fine in her shoulders, and thin in her thighs.  
She's light in her neck, and small in her tail,  
She's wide in her breast, and good at the pail;  
She's fine in her bone, and silky of skin—  
She's a grazier's without and a butcher's within.



## HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA.

**Fruit Department.**—Not much can be accomplished out of doors, this month: all labor is confined to the hot-house, green-house, vinery, or hot-beds. In the former of these departments, vines may be now brought forward for an early crop; in the green house, the vines can only be put in readiness for starting in March: but in vineries with brick flues or hot water, the vines, or trees, if any are trained to the wall or the rafters, may be soon started into growth. In hot beds, strawberries may be forced, or they may be placed on shelves near the glass, in hot-houses or vineries, and they will produce a good crop. The vines, either in the green-house or graperies, should be washed over with a composition of lime, flowers of sulphur, and water, to destroy red spiders and other insects: if not pruned, though it is supposed this has not been neglected, it should be done immediately. Grape vines may be grown from eyes planted in pots the latter part of the month, and placed in a good bottom heat.

**Flower Department.**—*Camellias* will now be flowering; give them liberal supplies of water at the roots, and syringe over the tops with clean water occasionally, in fine weather; this will keep the foliage looking bright and vigorous. If seeds are wanted, care should be taken to impregnate the flowers. Seeds sown in August or September, will now be coming up, and they should be carefully watered.

*Oxalis* of the various kinds, will now be coming into flower, and they should be watered liberally.

*Ericas* should be properly watered, and now is a good opportunity to commence propagation.

*Geraniums* in small pots should now be shifted into the next size, and be placed as near the glass as possible.

*Verbenas* will soon commence growing, and will require more water.

*Cactuses*, wanted for flowering early, should now be planted in the warmest part of the green-house; or, if there is a hot house, removed to that, and watered oftener.

*Hyacinths* planted in pots in November, and plunged in pits or in the ground, may now be brought into the green-house or parlor.

*Stock gilliflowers, and other annual flower seeds*, may now be planted for early flowering.

*Dahlia roots* should be inspected—if decaying, the infected parts should be cut out, and the roots placed in a dry, warm room, to heal up. If there is danger of losing any rare kinds, they should be potted, and started into growth.

*Green house plants* of many kinds may be propagated successfully at this season, and many of them re-potted before they commence their new growth. *Heaths, diosmas, roses, geraniums, &c.* will require it.

**Vegetable Department.**—*Hot beds*—Preparations should now be made to form hot beds for raising cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, and early vegetables of all sorts.—*Horticult. Mag.*

## FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Liverpool packet ship *Patrick Henry*, Capt. Delano, arrived in New York on Friday, in a remarkably short passage, for she sailed on the 5th ult., and brings Liverpool papers of that date, and London of the preceding day.

Although the passage has been made in the midst of winter, the *Patrick Henry* has had a summer trip—light easterly winds, and a smooth sea the whole passage, and not even a topsail, was reefed until Monday last, when the ship was off Nantucket, where there was a moderate gale from the westward.

The news brought by this vessel is entirely unexpected. It is, that Spain and Portugal, which have scarcely emerged from the horrors of civil war, are about to engage in hostilities against each other, the pretext being on the part of Spain, that the navigation of the Douro, which Portugal had conceded to her by treaty, has not virtually been given to her. It is probable that the intervention of England will prevent matters coming to extremities.

The French Chamber and the French press, as a matter of course, is now busily engaged in discussing the question of the fortifications of Paris. These it appears have not been discontinued, as was reported.

The commercial accounts are favorable. The sales of cotton at Liverpool, during the week ending 24th December, amounted to nearly 400,000 bales, and an advance of 1-8ad. is noted.

**Liverpool, 24th December, 1840.** The demand for Cotton in our market continues not only lively, but has become very brisk during the present week.—Speculators have been inspired with increased confidence, and have considerably enlarged the scale of their operations. Dealers and spinners too, have made more weighty purchases than they have usually done for some time past. Assurance of a diminished growth in the United States seem to be the chief, if not the only stimulus; creating as they do the expectation of higher prices being established. Something probably is to be attributed to the reduction of 120,000 bales in our stock since the beginning of last October, though this is doubtless much greater than it would have been but for the prevalence of easterly winds.—We have, however, to notice only the partial and inconsiderable advance since last Friday of 1-8d per lb.—Sellers appearing to be less sanguine than buyers of witnessing any material advance, have generally met the demand at

full prices. According to the reports from Manchester of the Yarn and Goods market last Thursday, the business in them had not been weighty, but prices were buoyant, and in a few instances sales had been made at a small advance. In the sales of Cotton we have to particularise are included 7500 bales of American and 4500 of Surat, disposed of to speculators. Only 350 ceroons of Carthage have been taken for exportation.

Upland, Orleans and Alabama have been in a very active demand, and all qualities have gone off at the advance of fully 1 8d per lb.; the better qualities, from their comparative cheapness, have been much more saleable. Sea Island has been in moderate request at previous rates. Brazil and Egyptian have been in limited demand and have only obtained last week's prices. Surat has been very much sought after and has been disposed of freely at 1d per lb. advance for the common and middling qualities.

The sales altogether from the 19th to the 24th instent inclusive, are computed at 39,400 bags; and the import amounts to 8,289 bags.

## BALTIMORE MARKET.

**Flour.**—There is but little doing in the Howard street flour market, and prices are the same as at the close of last week. We note sales of limited parcels of good common brands from stores at \$4.56, and quote the asking store price now at \$4.56 to \$4.62. The wagon price is \$4.37. The stock is not large and the receipts continue light.

We note a sale of 500 bbls. City Mills Flour to-day at \$4.62.

**Grain.**—A parcel of Md. red Wheat, afloat, was sold to-day at 90 cents—quality prime.

A sale of 1000 bushels old Md. yellow Corn was made to-day, afloat, at 50 cents. New yellow is worth about 48 cents, and white about the same price.

The last sale of Oats, afloat, was at 33 cents.

**Provisions.**—We note a sale of 70 barrels Mess Pork to-day at \$16. In other barrel meats we have heard of no transactions, and continue to quote new prime Pork at \$14; Mess Beef at \$12.50; No. 1 at \$10.50 and Prime at \$9. We are not advised of any sales of Bacon. We quote Baltimore cured Hams at 10 to 10 1/2 cents; Sides 8 1/2 cents; Shoulders at 8 cents; assorted of the same description of curing at 9 1/2 cents, and country cured at 7 1/2 to 8 cents for hog round. The arrivals of Western Lard continue very large, and there is an evident downward tendency in the market. We have however heard of sales of kegs to-day. We are advised of a sale of No. 1 in barrels at 7 1/2 cents, and also of a sale of No. 2 at 6 1/2 cents in barrels.

**Cattle.**—The supply of Beef Cattle which was offered on Monday was large for the season of the year. Prices are, however, the same as last week. Of 400 head that were offered, about half were sold at \$5 for inferior to \$7 per 100 lbs. for prime quality. The market continues well supplied with Live Hogs, which are selling at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs.

**Cotton.**—We note a sale of 50 bales Georgia Upland at 11 1/2 cents.

**Flaxseed.**—Some improvement has taken place in the store price, and sales have been made pretty freely \$1 18 1/2. Holders are now asking \$1 25. The wagon price continues at \$1 per bushel.

**Cloverseed.**—We quote the range of fair to strictly prime seed at \$4 50 to \$5. Sales of strictly prime at the latter price.

**Molasses.**—Sales of New Orleans at 29 a 31 cents.

**Plaster.**—A sale of a cargo, at \$3 per ton, cash.

**Rice.**—Sales of small lots at \$3 50 per 100 lbs.

**Sugars.**—About 120 hhd New Orleans have been taken at \$6 50 a \$7 75.

**Tobacco.**—There has been no inquiry this week for Maryland. The little on hand is held at about former prices, but purchasers find no inducement to enter the market with such a diminished assortment. We are consequently without sales of this description to notice, but continue former quotations, viz: inferior and common \$4 a \$5 50; middling to good \$5 50 a \$7 50; good \$8 a \$8 50, and fine \$9 a \$13. We are also without transactions of moment in Ohio, the sales being confined to small lots. We continue former quotations with the remark, that it is thought desirable lots would bring an advance on these rates, viz: inferior and common at \$4 a \$4 50; middling \$5; good \$5 50 a 6 50; fine red and wrappery \$8 a \$12; prime yellow at \$7 50 a \$10; and extra wrappery \$15 a \$17. The inspections of the week comprise 47 hhd Maryland and 2 hhd Ohio—total 49 hhd.

**Wool.**—Sales to some extent have been made during the week of Tub and Fleeced washed native at 31 to 33 1/2 cents cash. In other qualities we have heard of no transactions.

**At Richmond, on Friday, flour was freely offered at \$4 62 1/2—wheat, \$1 10 for red, \$1 15 for white, for best parcels—millers appeared not disposed to buy. Corn, 42 1/2 cents per bushel, and dull. Oats, 30 cents per bushel. Cloverseed, \$5 per bushel. Bacon—Smithfield, none; new city cured, 11 a 11 1/2; country do 9 1/2 a 10; old sides, 8 1/2; shoulders, 3 1/2. Lard, new, 9 1/2 cents—Live hogs, \$6 50 a 7—Whiskey, 26 cents for hhd; and 27 1/2 for bbls.**

**At Petersburg, (Va.) on Friday,** cotton was noted as active at 8 1/2c—stock not large, and but a small portion prime qualities. Much activity manifested in the tobacco market for good shipping lugs and middling good leaf tobacco; prices for these descriptions had advanced a little—lugs \$4 1/2 75, and leaf \$5 80 a 8 75, as in quality.

**At Fredericksburg, on Friday,** flour was quoted at \$4 35 a 4 60; wheat, 90 a 97c; corn, 40 a 45c; oats, 28 a 30c.

**At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle Market, on Monday,** there were 320 calves, 120 stores, 3300 sheep. Beef sold, first quality, at \$5 75 a 6; second quality, \$5 25 a 5 75; third quality, \$4 25 a 5. Sheep dull, and many lots were sold for less than they cost in the country, viz: \$1 50, 1 75, 2 00; 3 50, and 3 75. Swine, one lot at about 4c; at retail 4 1/2 and 6 cents.

**At Philadelphia, on Friday,** the sales of Cotton were moderate, but the state of the market at the South had caused a slight advance fully equal to 1c. per lb. Sales of Upland to manufacturers at 11 1/2 c. per lb.; 50 bales New Orleans at 11 1/2 cents per lb. Flour and Meal—The receipts continue light, with a moderate export demand; sales 3500 bbls. Pennsylvania Flour at \$4 75, and 1400 bbls Brandywine Corn Meal at \$2 62 1/2. The market bare of Pennsylvania. Corn Meal, last sales \$2 37 1/2. Grain—In Broad-street sales of Pennsylvania Wheat at 98c per bushel; in store Southern held at 90c.—Nothing doing in Corn or Oats, and prices are stationary.—Molasses—The sales this week have been very light, and with no change in price. Naval Stores—Tar, sales at \$2 to 2 25, limited only for home use—Turpentine is scarce, little or none in first hands, no change in price—Pitch \$2 a 2 25—Rosin, \$1 75 a 2 50. Very little doing at present. Provisions—The demand is small, and prices declining; Mess Pork \$15 per barrel; prices are tending downward, and sales only by retail. Lard, new, 10 a 11. There is but little call for bacon. Butter in kegs 9 a 10 cents per lb; sales of 50 bbls new Western Pork at \$14 for mess, and \$13 for prime. Rice is selling at \$3 75. Seeds—Cloverseed has declined to \$4 75 for prime; Flaxseed, \$1 30 per bushel. Sugars—The transactions have been principally in New Orleans, of which the sales are over 300 hhd to the trade, 100 hhd at 7 c. 50 at 7 1/2 a 7 3/4; and 100 hhd sold, to arrive, at a price not made public. Tobacco—Nothing doing in Kentucky, of which there is very little in first hands. One or two imports of Cuba are not yet landed. Wool—Moderate sales continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic. Cattle—Beef Cattle—426 in market this week, sales from 9 1/2 to 8c; a few extra sold at 8 1/2—live weight 60 to the 100 lbs—100 from Virginia—15 left unsold. Cows and Calves—100 in market, sales from \$22 to \$33; extra \$40. Springers sold from 18 to \$23. Dry Cows sold at \$13 a 19.—Hogs—430 in market, sales 5 1/2 a 5 1/2 per 100 lb—60 over.—Sheep—2230 in market, sales \$1 75 a 3 50—a few extra sold at \$4.

**At New York, Jan. 16—Sales of 1000 bbls. Ohio Flour,** round hoops, \$5 a 5 06 1/2; 200 hds Brandywine Corn Meal, about 13, cash. North River Barley, 55 1/2; Southern Corn, 62 1/2 a 65, weight. Molasses—Sales of 275 casks New Iberia, and 200 bbls New Orleans, both at 27 cents, 4 and 6 months. Naval Stores—3 a 400 bbls Tar, sold at \$1 81 a 82. Provisions are dull. Rice—600 tierces sold at \$3 15 a 3 43 1/2, cash. Sales of Clover at 8 a 8 1/2; Clean Flax, \$11. Sugars—Sales of N. Orleans at 6 1/2 a 7 1/2; brown Havana, 7 1/2 a 7 3/4; white do 9 a 10; all 4 months. Tobacco—There is a fair demand for leaf in hhd, at last week's prices. The sales of Cotton are 1000 to 1200 bales at an advance of 1/2 lb, though would say only that the sales are at very full prices. Liverpool fair uplands, 10 1/2 a 11; Orleans 11 cents. The stock is 15,500 bales.

**At Cincinnati, on 13th inst.** live hogs were in limited supply, and vary from \$3 50 to \$4 per cwt. As for Pork, scarcely any thing doing in it—a limited sale of Prime has been made at 9 per bbl. Flour had fallen considerably, and probably would fall yet lower, if the present weather continues another week, and thus admits of imports by Canal. A purchase of 1000 bbls City Mills, was readily effected at \$3 50 per bbl.

**At Alexandria, on Saturday,** Flour was \$4 1/2 from wagons, and large sales from stores, at \$4 37 1/2, but still held at \$4 50; Wheat 90 a 95c; Rye 50c; Corn 46 a 50c; Oats 28 a 33; Lard 8 a 9.

**New Orleans, Jan. 6th, 1841—Cotton.**—Arrived since the 1st 15,394 bales—cleared 10,031, making an addition to the stock on hand of 5363. Since my last report, about 5,700 bales have changed hands, at nearly the same price as those last mentioned. The advices by the Acadia have but slightly affected the market—the change if any, is in favour of purchasers, but is not sufficient to induce me to alter former quotations.—Tobacco—1 have heard of no sales since my last. The rates are considered too high, and nothing of note will be done until they are lowered. The stock on hand is 2373 hhd.—Sugar.—The transactions in this article have not exceeded 300 hhd. Prices, however, are well supported. Operations are generally effected at 51 to 51 1/2; extremes ranging from 4 1/2 to 6. Flour.—The market is inactive and the arrivals very large. Superfine is freely offered at \$4 37 1/2, at which very few sales are effected. Pork.—The receipts are very heavy and the depression considerable. Holders are willing to accept any price within the range of quotations, 5000 barrels of Mess Pork have been contracted for delivery at \$10 per bbl. Bacon.—Prices are dropping in the face of large arrivals and an increasing stock.



## CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, &amp;c.

The subscriber offers for sale the following STOCK, viz.

## DURHAMS:

- 1 BULL, imported, about 5 years old—price \$400.  
 1 do out of imported stock, about 2 years old—\$300.  
 1 do 5 to 6 years old, \$160.  
 1 do 3 years old, \$175.  
 1 do 15 months old, \$110.  
 1 COW, imported, in calf by an imported bull, 5 years old, \$400.  
 1 HEIFER, 15 months old, out of imported stock, \$250.  
 1 do 6 months old, do do \$150.  
 Several Yearlings, bulls and heifers, \$110.  
 Do Spring Calves, do do \$55.

Pedigree and other particulars furnished on application to S. Sands.  
 LORD ALTHORP, jr. 4 years old in July, sired by the imported bull Lord Althorp, who was raised by the celebrated Earl Spencer, and owned by Gen. Watson, now of Louisville, Ky.; he is out of Eliza, a full bred cow, a first rate milker—full pedigree will be furnished—price deliverable in this city, 350 dol.

One 18 months old, of the best milking stock, will be sold for 110 dollars—he is a great bargain. Also a 15 16ths Bull of same breed, 5 years old, calves of his getting were much admired at the late exhibition in Delaware, presented by John Barney, esq.—he is a noble animal—price 80 dol. Apply to S. SANDS. ja 6

## D. VONS.

- 1 very superior BULL CALF, 5 to 6 months old, \$75.  
 Several COWS, 5 to 7 years old, \$75, very fine stock.  
 1 COW, a good breeder, 7 years old, \$50.  
 1 Bull, 75 dol. and 1 Heifer, 100, both from a fine stock

## AYRSHIRES.

Several very fine BULL CALVES, out of imported stock, 13 to 18 months old, \$110 each.

A BULL and 2 COWS, imported animals, will be sold less than cost MIXED BREEDS.

- 1 7-8 Durham Bull, about 4 years old, \$50—entirely white.  
 1 1-2 Durham and 1-2 Devon do. 1 two, the other 3 years old, \$80.  
 1 3 4 Durham do. 4 years old last spring, gentle, and works in cart shafts, \$75.

A half Alderney, qr. Bakewell, qr. Devon, 2 1-2 years old, \$100.  
 A yearling HEIFER, out of a full bred Durham cow, by a 3-4 bull of same breed, a fine animal, very low at \$30.

7-8 Durham and 1-8 Alderney Heifer, not 3 years old, now in calf by a celebrated Durham bull, \$110 deliverable here, or 100 at Harper's Ferry.

Several bull and heifer Calves, out of good common cows by an Ayrshire bull, 3 to 5 months old, 15 to \$20 each.

Several do. do. by Durham bulls, same price and age.  
 Do. do. do. do. 2 weeks old, \$10 each.

## HOGS.

The breeders in the vicinity of the city having supplied themselves with a number of fine animals as are to be found perhaps in the U. S. I will receive orders for the selection of pigs of the following breeds—

- Black and d with white Berkshires, 8 weeks old, 20 to \$25 a pr.  
 White Berkshires, do do do  
 Cross of the Ulster on the Berkshire do do do  
 To-cars, cross of the Berkshire on the China, \$10 do  
 Grade Pigs, viz. 3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Neapolitan—3-4 Berkshire 1-4 China, all very fine—\$10 per pair.

2 Boars and 4 Sows, 8 to 12 weeks old, by a superior Barnitz boar out of a neat long English sow, both white—They are very promising animals—price for a Boar and 2 Sows, 15 dol.

## SHEEP.

Bakewell and other Sheep, rams and ewes, 30 to 50 dol. each.  
 Lambs, 3 to 5 months old, 15 to 20 dol. each.

## A FEW PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL TURKEYS,

White as snow, of a breed from China originally, and much admired—make a splendid show on the lawns of gentlemen's estates—Apply to S. SANDS. ja 13

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FRUIT &amp; ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, FIELD &amp; GARDEN SEEDS, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

The subscriber will also attend to filling up orders for any of the implements of our numerous and skilful manufacturers—also for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Field and Garden Seeds, all which will be packed or forwarded in the safest manner according to the directions given.

It will always be most advantageous to the purchaser to forward the cash, in order to enable the subscriber to purchase on the best terms; but where this is not done, reference to some house in Baltimore is expected as to punctuality, &c.

## CONSIGNMENTS.

Planters, Farmers and others wishing to make a trial of this market for their productions, by sending on small lots of Cotton, Grain, Tobacco, Rice, &c. &c. consigned to the subscriber, he will endeavor to effect sales on the best terms, and the proceeds disposed of according to directions, or invested in Stock, Implements, &c. as may be required.

The very laudable spirit which has recently been evinced in those sections of country in which the "American Farmer" principally circulates (the Middle, Southern and South-western states) for the improvement in their system of husbandry, has induced the undersigned to offer his services to his patrons and others, to aid them in the accomplishment of the great ends in view; and he flatters himself that he will be enabled in general, to render satisfaction to those requiring his assistance. References if required can be given to many of the most respectable merchants and other citizens of Baltimore; and he would at this time designate the editors of the American, Patriot, and other journals.

A list of Animals for sale will be kept at the office of the American Farmer, corner of Baltimore and North streets, one square south of the Post Office, and the undersigned respectfully invites Farmers, Planters and others, visiting Baltimore, to call on him and he will be happy to render them every assistance in his power in making their selections. Address, post paid, S. SANDS, publisher American Farmer.

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WANTED—A GARDENER, who is willing and able to assist in the duties of the farm, and generally to make himself useful—if he has a wife acquainted with the dairy, the better—to go to a farm near Annapolis, 3 hours travel on the rail road. Apply at the office. ja 20 S. SANDS.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5  
 A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh each 850 lbs. 130  
 The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 m. of ditch in one season.

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tenoning do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, benches for tenoning the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE, Who has removed his establishment to West Baltimore street extended, beyond Cove street, and near Felt's Drovers' Inn j 20

The subscriber is authorized to receive orders for any of the above implements. S. SANDS.

## AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The subscriber renews, respectfully, the offer of his agency to purchase domestic animals, cattle, sheep and hogs of blood the most improved and approved. At the same time he deems it proper to advertise those who may be disposed to avail of his services in this way, that, what they procure, they may expect to be of the purest blood, of whatever breed they may designate. When the order is for cattle, or sheep, the purchaser must make his own selection, because they are more costly, and their characteristics so well defined, that he who wishes to buy, can easily determine which of the races are best adapted to his circumstances and objects—When hogs are wanted, it may be better to leave the agent at liberty to choose, under any general instructions that may be given; but in no case will the order be executed, where there is the least ground to doubt the genuineness of the blood of the animal.—It must be, not only sans tache, but like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. With this caution, his friends will not, and let him add, respectfully, need not expect him to buy cheap animals, because they are cheap!—for such are generally, like Peter Pindar's razors—made for sale!—When offered, as we some times see them, at a low figure, our impulse is always to say—*cautemur!* In a word, our offer is to those only who desire to have the purest and the best of their kind at all events, and then as low as such can be had. Letters, post paid, on these subjects, to be addressed to J. S. SKINNER, de 23 Care of G. B. SMITH, Baltimore.

The National Intelligencer, Richmond Inquirer and Whig, the Norfolk Herald, Raleigh Register, Charleston Mercury, New Orleans Bulletin, Georgian, and the Natchez Courier, will please give the above 3 insertions, and send their bills to the subscriber as above.

## COCOONS.

For sale, two tierces Cocoons, two crop white and sulphur; they will be sold at a fair market price. Apply to S. SANDS. j 18

## LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O. ja 13 6m Charles Co. Md.

## DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate

PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.  
 April 29, 1840—1 y.

## BERKSHIRE AND IMPROVED ULSTER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Mr. C. N. Sement, and Mr. John Loring, of Albany, N. Y. and importations from England. Also for improved Ulster Pigs, bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdock, of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire and Ulster, and the black and white Berkshire Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

On hand, ready for delivery, a few pairs of Berkshires, black or white—price \$20 to \$25, according to age. dc 23.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LANDS

On West and South Rivers, Anne Arundel county.

The subscriber intending to close the sales of lands under the will of the late William Steua, offers at public sale at Butler's tavern on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the two following valuable FARMS.

1st. The MANOR PLANTATION, containing about 313 acres near Mount Zion meeting house, surrounded by the lands of Messrs Henry A. Hall, Jas. Cheston, jr. Benjamin Welch, M'Gill, Owings, and the widow Gott, in one of the most desirable parts of that fertile district known as the West River district.

2d. BEARD'S HABITATION, containing 254 acres, immediately adjoining Davidsonville, a post office 10 miles from Annapolis, on the mail road to Washington. It is distant about 30 miles from Baltimore, but being within an hour's drive of the Annapolis and Elbridge rail road, there is the means of getting to Baltimore with ease in three hours twice every day, and what is more important, there is an opportunity of coming to Baltimore every morning, and of returning in the evening of the same day after transacting business in the city. These farms are well known for their fertility, healthiness and other advantages, such as being well watered and timbered, &c.

Terms will be made known at sale, and a liberal credit will be given to purchasers who give satisfactory security. Should the sale be prevented by the inclemency of the weather, it will take place at Butler's at same hour the next fair day.

de 30 ts G. H. STEUART, Ex'r.

Gen'l. Intel and Md. Repub. insert weekly till sale.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: H1 PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long furrows. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Norland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Marineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles.—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Iron, all sizes and prices; Gid on Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,  
 Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

## LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, he prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25  
 Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 30  
 Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25  
 Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150  
 Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do. hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Haines' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14